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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

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PRENTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 46-1f

MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms, Reside over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845.

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
HILL & ARMSTRONG.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON

Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1846.

CORNELIUS MEYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. E. W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. BANNISTER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.
September 21, 1846 1-1f.

JOHN HALE,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
OF
THE UNITED STATES,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, WHICH WAS BEGAN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE.

JAMES K. POLK, President. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President. JOHN W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. 91.—AN ACT

To provide for the confirmation of certain set-
tlemen claims in the Greensburg land dis-
trict, Louisiana.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the sec-
ond section of the act of the second section of the act of
eighty-five, entitled "An act supplemental to the
several acts for adjusting the claims to land and
establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans," shall not apply to the reports dated eighteenth Novem-
ber, eighteen hundred and twenty, and twenty-
fourth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-
one, of Cosby and Skipwith, on settlement
claims in that part of Louisiana which lies
east of the Mississippi river and west of Pearl
river, but such claims which, according to
the said reports, were inhabited or cultivated,
or where the date or settlement was before
the fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirteen,
shall not in any manner affect prior rights,
and shall only amount to a relinquishment on
the part of the United States.

Approved, August 6, 1846.

CHAP. 92.—AN ACT

To surrender to the State of Tennessee all the
United States have to lands in Tennessee south and west of the line commonly
called the Congressional reservation line, and to release to said State the proceeds of
such of said lands as may have been sold by
the State of Tennessee as the agent of the
United States.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the
United States hereby release and surrender
to the State of Tennessee the right and title of
the United States to all lands in the State of
Tennessee lying south and west of the Con-
gressional reservation line in said State which
may yet remain unappropriated, and further
release and transfer to said State of Tennessee
the proceeds of such of said lands as may
have been sold by said State, not heretofore
paid over to the United States, nor deposited
subject to the order or use of the United States,
under the authority of the act of Congress of
the eighteenth February, eighteen hundred and
forty-one, entitled "An act to amend an
act entitled "An act to authorize the State of
Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to
certain lands therein described, and to settle
the claims to the vacant and unappropriated
lands within the same," passed the eighteenth
day of April, one thousand eight hundred and

eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; various

terms of Subscriptions

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Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the fol-
lowing sums be, and the same are hereby ap-
propriated for the support of the academy for
the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen
hundred and forty-seven.

For pay, eight hundred and fourteen thou-
sand five hundred and twelve dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy-
five dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, four thousand one hundred and sixty-
two dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand
and twenty-two dollars.

For three months' extra pay to non-com-
missioned officers, musicians, and privates, sixteen
thousand dollars.

For regular supplies of the quartermaster's
department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind
for the authorized number of officers' horses,
and for the horses, mules, and oxen belonging
to the quartermaster's department at the several
military posts and stations, and for the horses
of the two regiments of dragoons, and the four
companies of light artillery; of straw for
soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including
company and other blank books for the army,
certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms
for the pay and quartermaster's departments,
and the printing of Department orders, army
regulations, and general regulations, two hun-
dred and five thousand dollars.

For transportation of troops and supplies
for the army, three hundred and twenty-two
thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department,
Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 96.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the
Military Academy for the year ending on the
thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-
seven.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the fol-
lowing sums be, and the same are hereby ap-
propriated out of any money in the Treasury,
not otherwise appropriated, for the support of
the quartermaster's department, at the expense
of the quartermaster's department, at the expense
of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and
two; extra pay to soldiers employed in the
erection of barracks and quarters, the construc-
tion of roads, and other constant labor, for per-
iods of not less than ten days, under the act
of second of March, eighteen hundred and
nineteen; expenses of expresses from the
frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; of the
necessary articles for the interment of non-
commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of la-
borers; compensation to clerks to the officers
of the quartermaster's department, at posts
where their duties cannot be performed with-
out such aid; and compensation to agents in
charge of dismantled works, and to such wagon-
and forage masters as it may be necessary
to employ, under the act of the fifth of July,
eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; various

expenses of recruiting, five thou-

six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five thou-

six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses,
four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, seven thousand nine
hundred and twenty dollars.

For payment of officers, instructors, cadets, and
messmen, seven thousand nine hundred and
forty dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five thou-

six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses,
four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, seven thousand nine
hundred and twenty dollars.

For payment of officers, instructors, cadets, and
messmen, seven thousand nine hundred and
forty dollars.

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forty dollars.

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four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, seven thousand nine
hundred and twenty dollars.

For payment of officers, instructors, cadets, and
messmen, seven thousand nine hundred and
forty dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, five thou-

six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses,
four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, seven thousand nine
hundred and twenty dollars.

For payment of officers, instructors, cadets, and
messmen, seven thousand nine hundred and
forty dollars.

try, or the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported;" and whereas a similar provision in substance, exists in other treaties of the United States with some other foreign Powers; and whereas no jurisdiction is given by law to any courts or magistrates in the United States to carry into effect the said provisions; for the remedy thereof—

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That the district and circuit courts of the United States, and the commissioners who now are, or shall be hereafter appointed by the circuit courts of the United States to take acknowledgments of bills and affidavits, and also to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, and to exercise the powers of any justice of the peace in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same, under and in virtue of the laws of the United States, shall have full power, authority, and jurisdiction, upon the application or petition of the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, requiring their assistance to carry into effect the award, or arbitration, or decree of any such consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, in the premises, according to the true intent and meaning of such award, and arbitration, or decree; and for this purpose shall have full authority to issue all proper remedial process, means and final, to carry into full effect such award, arbitration, or decree, and to enforce obedience thereto, by imprisonment in the common jail or other place of imprisonment in the district in which the United States may lawfully imprison any person arrested under the authority of the United States, until such award, arbitration, or decree shall be complied with, or the parties shall be otherwise discharged therefrom, by the consent, in writing, of such consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, or their successors in office, or by the authority of the foreign Government by which such consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents are appointed: *Provided*, however, That the expenses of the said imprisonment, if any, and the maintenance of the prisoners, and the costs of the proceedings, shall be borne by such foreign Governments, or by its consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents requiring such imprisonment. And the marshals of the United States and their deputies shall have full authority, and shall be bound to serve all such process, and do all other acts necessary and proper to carry into full effect all and singular the premises under the authority of the said courts, or of the said commissioners.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 106.—AN ACT

To equalize the compensation of the Surveyors General of the public lands of the United States, and for other purposes.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa and the surveyor general of Arkansas shall each receive the same annual salary as the other surveyors general of the public lands of the United States; and each of said surveyors general shall be allowed the same amount for clerk hire in their respective offices as is now allowed by law for the office of the surveyor general northwest of Ohio.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the surveyor general of the public lands of the United States, in addition to the oath now authorized by law to be administered to deputies on their appointment to office, shall require each of their deputies on the return of their surveys, to take and subscribe the oath of affirmation that those surveys have been faithfully and correctly executed according to law and the instructions of the surveyor general; and, on satisfactory evidence being presented to any court of competent jurisdiction, that such oaths, or any part thereof, had not been thus executed, the deputy making such false oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer all the pains and penalties attached to that offense; and the district attorney of the United States for the time being, in whose district any such false, erroneous, or fraudulent surveys shall have been executed, shall, upon the application of the proper surveyor general, immediately institute suit upon the bond of such deputy; and the institution of such suit shall act as a lien upon any property owned or held by such deputy, or his sureties, at the time such suit was instituted.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 107.—AN ACT

Making copies of papers certified by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives legal evidence.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That extracts from the Journals of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, and of the Executive Journal of the Senate, when the injunction of secrecy is removed, duly certified by the Secretary of the Senate or by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be admitted as evidence in the several courts of the United States, and shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have if produced in court and proved.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for all such copies, certified as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to the same fees as are now allowed by law, for similar services, to the Secretary of State.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 108.—AN ACT

To carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, concluded at Lima, the seventeenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Attorney General of the United States shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to adjudicate the claims arising under the convention concluded between the United States and the Republic of Peru, at Lima, the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and shall, within the space of twelve months from and after the passage of this act, receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all such claims as may be presented to him, and as are provided for by the said convention concerning the mode of the several cases, and the practice of justice, equity, and the law of nations, and the stipulations of the said convention. And the Attorney General shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint the clerk of the Attorney General's office, or any other person, to act as clerk under him in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act; and the Attorney General and the said clerk shall, before entering on such duties, severally take an oath for their faithful performance.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all records, documents, or other papers which now are in or hereafter may come into, the possession of the Department of State, in relation to the said claims, shall be delivered to the Attorney General, who shall forthwith, after the passage of this act, proceed to execute the duties hereby confided to him, and shall give notice in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington, and in such other newspapers published elsewhere as may be deemed necessary, of his appointment to adjudicate the said claims, and requiring the claimants to present their claims and evidence; and shall thereafter proceed, with a convenient despatch, to arrange and docket the several claims, and to consider the evidence which shall have been or may be offered by the respective claimants, allowing such further time for the production of additional evidence as he shall consider reasonable and just; and shall thereafter adjudicate and determine the said claims, and award the ratable proportions

of the several claimants to the sum which may have been received, and which may be hereafter received by the United States from the Republic of Peru, under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the Attorney General and his clerk, for their services in the adjudication of the said claims, and carrying the said convention and this act into effect, shall be as follows, and no more, to wit: two thousand dollars for the Attorney General, and one thousand dollars for his clerk, payable out of the first funds received under the said convention.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney General shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the said Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such sums of money or securities as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the next proceeds of the several installments of the said awards, to be received by the said persons, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of said certificates.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the several installments, with the interest thereon, payable to the United States in virtue of the said convention, or the securities therefor, to be received by the Republic of Peru, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as may seem best; and the net proceeds thereof to be paid into the Treasury, and the same are hereby appropriated to the uses herein provided for.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the dues hereby prescribed are completed by the Attorney General, the records, documents, and all other papers relating to the said claims in his possession shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 109.—AN ACT

To establish an additional land district in Iowa.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, for the sale of public lands in the Territory of Iowa, an additional land district is hereby created, comprising all the lands lying between the line dividing townships seventy-five and seventy-six north, and the line dividing townships eighty-three and eighty-four north, which shall be called the Iowa district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver of the public moneys for the said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver of the public moneys for the said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of said office, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, when the lands hereinafter authorized to be selected or entered shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, they shall be held by the inhabitants of the township herein designated, by the same tenure, and upon the same terms, for the support of schools in said township, as if they had been selected under the provisions of the before-mentioned act of twentieth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 110.—AN ACT

To amend the act approved second April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise seized for being illegally imported into the United States."

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise seized for being illegally imported into the United States," approved April second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall apply to all parts of the appraised value of one hundred dollars or less, anything contained in any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 111.—AN ACT

To amend the act approved second April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise seized for being illegally imported into the United States."

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise seized for being illegally imported into the United States," approved April second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall apply to all parts of the appraised value of one hundred dollars or less, anything contained in any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 112.—AN ACT

To amend the act approved second April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise seized for being illegally imported into the United States."

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise seized for being illegally imported into the United States," approved April second, eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall apply to all parts of the appraised value of one hundred dollars or less, anything contained in any other act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 113.—AN ACT

To enable the Navy to purchase the right of using Mix's patent manger stopper.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase of Mr. Ann Mix, widow of M. P. Mix, late master commandant in the navy, the unit to a machine called a "manger stopper," in all ships of war or other vessels belonging to the United States: *Provided*, An assignment thereof can be obtained at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

CHAP. 114.—AN ACT

To grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the said land, equal to one half of three sections in width, on each side of the said Fox river, and the lake through which it passes, from its mouth to the point where the portage canal shall enter the same, and on each side of the said canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States, to be selected under the direction of the governor of said State, and such selection to be approved by the President of the United States.

The said river, when improved, and the said canal, when finished, shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in the Territory of Wisconsin, and of constructing the canal to unite the said river, at or near the portage, a quantity of land, equal to one half of three sections in width, on each side of the said Fox river, and the lake through which it passes, from its mouth to the point where the portage canal shall enter the same, and on each side of the said canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States, to be selected under the direction of the governor of said State, and such selection to be approved by the President of the United States.

The said river, when improved, and the said canal, when finished, shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in the Territory of Wisconsin, and of constructing the canal to unite the said river, at or near the portage, a quantity of land, equal to one half of three sections in width, on each side of the said Fox river, and the lake through which it passes, from its mouth to the point where the portage canal shall enter the same, and on each side of the said canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States, to be selected under the direction of the governor of said State, and such selection to be approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the Territory of Wisconsin shall be admitted as a State into the Union, all the lands granted by this act shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and no other: *Provided*, That the legislature of said State shall agree to accept and grant upon the terms specified in this act; and have power to fix the price at which said lands shall be sold, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre; and to adopt such kind and plan of improvement on said route as the said legislature shall from time to time determine for the best interest of said State: *Provided*, also, That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said State, except as said improvements are made.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to make all needful rules and regulations, not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of said convention, for carrying the said convention and this act into effect.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all records, documents, or other papers which now are in or hereafter may come into, the possession of the Department of State, in relation to the said claims, shall be delivered to the Attorney General, who shall forthwith, after the passage of this act, proceed to execute the duties hereby confided to him, and shall give notice in one or more newspapers published in the city of Washington, and in such other newspapers published elsewhere as may be deemed necessary, of his appointment to adjudicate the said claims, and requiring the claimants to present their claims and evidence; and shall thereafter proceed, with a convenient despatch, to arrange and docket the several claims, and to consider the evidence which shall have been or may be offered by the respective claimants, allowing such further time for the production of additional evidence as he shall consider reasonable and just; and shall thereafter adjudicate and determine the said claims, and award the ratable proportions

of the several claimants to the sum which may have been received, and which may be hereafter received by the United States from the Republic of Peru, under the stipulations of the convention aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the Attorney General and his clerk, for their services in the adjudication of the said claims, and carrying the said convention and this act into effect, shall be as follows, and no more, to wit: two thousand dollars for the Attorney General, and one thousand dollars for his clerk, payable out of the first funds received under the said convention.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney General shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the said Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such sums of money or securities as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the next proceeds of the several installments of the said awards, to be received by the said persons, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of said certificates.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the Attorney General and his clerk, for their services in the adjudication of the said claims, and carrying the said convention and this act into effect, shall be as follows, and no more, to wit: two thousand dollars for the Attorney General, and one thousand dollars for his clerk, payable out of the first funds received under the said convention.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney General shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the said Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such sums of money or securities as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the next proceeds of the several installments of the said awards, to be received by the said persons, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of said certificates.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the Attorney General and his clerk, for their services in the adjudication of the said claims, and carrying the said convention and this act into effect, shall be as follows, and no more, to wit: two thousand dollars for the Attorney General, and one thousand dollars for his clerk, payable out of the first funds received under the said convention.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney General shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the said Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such sums of money or securities as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the next proceeds of the several installments of the said awards, to be received by the said persons, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of said certificates.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney General shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the said Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such sums of money or securities as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the next proceeds of the several installments of the said awards, to be received by the said persons, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of said certificates.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the Attorney General shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted by the said Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall, from time to time, as they may be received, distribute in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such sums of money or securities as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the said convention and this act, according to the proportion which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due to the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made. And the said Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates to be issued, in such form as he shall prescribe, showing the proportion to which each claimant may be entitled of the amount to be received; and on the presentation of

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR: I know that a great deal has been said on the Rail Road question, but still I hope that being a subject of so much importance to this region of North Carolina, I may be pardoned for again introducing it in your columns. I am a plain man, and may not be able to convey my thoughts in the same flowing language which many of your Wilmington writers employ. But feeling as deeply as I do in the matter, and believing that a crisis has arrived when every lover of the prosperity of the Old North State should add his mite to help on the movement, I will, with your permission, say a few words. And in the first place, let me remark, that some people, Whigs as well as Democrats, seem to have taken up the idea that the construction of a Rail Road from Wilmington to the South Carolina line will only enure to the benefit of town folks. Now, I don't live in Wilmington; indeed, I live nearly seventy miles from town, yet I think and believe that this is an erroneous opinion. For I believe that I am to be effected by the failure or success of the scheme, near about as much as the people of Wilmington. Not, it's true, as directly and as palpably, perhaps, but certainly in the long run as essentially as they will be. And I am fully convinced that if the people of the surrounding counties would reflect for a moment, and examine for themselves, they would be as anxious for the construction of the "Connecting Link," as it is called, as any man in town. Is it not a matter of moment that that place where we have all to carry the product of our labor for sale, should be in a prosperous condition? Most undoubtedly it is. Again, it is not a very important matter with the people in this section of the State, that men of enterprise and capital will find inducements to settle in Wilmington? But, say those who have not thought much of the matter, Wilmington is in a prosperous situation now. She has doubled her population and her business during the last ten years, and what more can the people of that place want? This is all true. But I would ask if the people of Duplin County, and of every County that trades to Wilmington, has not participated in this prosperity. I know that they have. I have been benefited; and I presume that others have been benefited in the same manner. The cry is, however, that Wilmington wants every thing, and that the people of that place are a greedy, godless set of folks, who would eat up the country people at a mouthful, if they had a chance. This is foolish. But, say some, what if the Road is not built. Will the failure of the scheme annihilate Wilmington? say those who don't think of the matter properly? I say that, in my humble opinion, from all I can learn, that if the Road is not commenced within twelve months from the present time, the present prosperity of the town, and of course of the surrounding country, will take a down hill course, which will be even more rapid than its recent rise. Why and how, it may be asked? I believe it is admitted, by every man who knows anything about the matter, that the present prosperity of the place took its rise with the commencement of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. Well, I have taken some pains to inform myself on the subject, and from all I can learn, I am fully convinced that if something is not now done—if the Road is not continued—this great work, costing about two millions of dollars, must inevitably go down. There is no man who would not regret this. The very last time I was in Wilmington, in the course of a conversation which I had with a very intelligent man of that place—one too, who, from reasons unnecessary to mention, had a right to know the truth—told me that, if any accident was to happen to the Company's boats, that operations would have to be stopped, as the Company would not be able to replace them. This I believe. I tell you, Mr. Editor, I think every man who trades to Wilmington, should take this matter in hand. I am a Democrat, and I know that it is a false impression which has taken possession of the minds of some people that the Democratic party are opposed to Internal Improvements. They are not when they are works that are really required by the wants of the community, and when they are carried on properly. Moreover, I feel convinced that the Democratic members of the General Assembly from this section of the State, will exert themselves as much as any men, in obtaining a liberal charter from the next Legislature. I don't mean that they will try to get the State to involve itself for the new enterprise. This, I feel assured, every Democrat will oppose. But on the other hand, I think that the members from this portion of the State, of both parties, will go for a liberal charter, the new Road. Especially do I think so, when they have reflected that the State owns six hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which, if the connecting link is not built, must a total loss. The Fayetteville and Raleigh people are talking largely about building a Road from the latter place to South Carolina. Well, to this I have no objection. Not a bit. Let both Roads get a liberal charter, and to use a rather vulgar expression, let the longest pole take the Persimmons. One thing is certain, the Rail Road communication must be made some where, and I think that there is no man in this section of the State who will not lend a helping hand to the Wilmington scheme. It is the most feasible—will benefit the State at large the most, and will pave the way for the eventual connexion of the rich south western counties with the sea board.

Mr. Editor, I have, perhaps, said too much already, although I fear, little to the point, but really I feel so much on the subject, and feel, too, that our people in the country only want to be thoroughly awakened to the true state of the case, to approve of the scheme with their whole hearts and souls, that I could write a great deal more, but hope that some able pen may be wielded in the good cause.

Respectfully yours,
A DUPLIN DEMOCRAT.

THE FAREWELL OF WASHINGTON.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to endeavor the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Below we give the official vote for Governor of the State, at the late election; also the vote of 1844, showing the difference between the votes of 1844 and 1846:

Counties.	1844.	1846.
Hoke	506	1073
Graham	549	561
Ashe	489	887
Beaufort	409	507
Bertie	499	271
Bladen	311	332
Brunswick	496	875
Burke	309	1263
Cabarrus	477	751
Caldwell	260	544
Camden	94	518
Carteret	332	454
Caswell	1088	277
Chatham	794	1153
Catawba	000	000
Cherokee	241	382
Chowan	188	286
Columbus	720	336
Craven	342	180
Cumberland	622	581
Curtinck	1070	603
Davison	485	137
Davilin	658	911
Edcombe	354	508
Franklin	1410	118
Gates	710	361
Greene	381	359
Granville	199	233
Guilford	985	976
Halifax	463	1920
Haywood	378	569
Henderson	328	370
Hertford	206	565
Hyde	269	308
Iredell	189	401
Johnston	379	1527
Jones	586	639
Lenoir	153	195
Lincoln	356	198
Macson	1773	911
Martin	000	000
McDowell (b)	1242	808
Mecklenburg	513	584
Montgomery	107	586
New Hanover	796	70
Northampton	1101	283
Orange	362	514
Pasquoton	523	318
Perquimans	1555	1756
Pitt	1771	593
Randolph	217	362
Richmond	622	287
Robeson	441	697
Rockingham	318	1082
Sampson	113	678
Stanly	599	559
Surry	981	449
Union (c)	1402	231
Warren	727	461
Washington	81	641
Wayne	1165	1105
Wilkes	1032	1045
Yancey	137	311
	000	000
	1271	1073
	716	127
	136	368
	846	217
	167	1333
	615	310
	39433	12586
	39433	32269
	3143	32269
		7859

NOTE.—Catawba (a) voted with Lincoln; McDowell (b) with Burke; Union (c) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

CAPT. MAY AND HIS FIRST COMMISSIONS.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in announcing the nomination of Capt. May as Brevet Major Lieut. Colonel, states a singular fact in connection with his original appointment as Lieutenant of Dragoons. During Gen. Jackson's administration, young May, but then a boy, and expert in horsemanship, was hoping for a military appointment. A Lieutenant's vacancy occurred in a regiment of dragoons. May heard of it, and mounted his horse, dressed with a full-dress jacket, and pantaloons of fustian, in hunting style, and marched from Brown's Hotel, on the Avenue, up to the President's House, and on to Georgetown, through mud, rain and everything else. Upon arriving there, he turned his horse's head 'back agen,' and dismounted for a short time, he, Mr. Shine, making his threats and showing his weapons. Mr. S. did not stay in my house longer than one hour, at the farthest.

"Jenny, I want to see the President," says Jenny. "He is in the Cabinet council to-day," says Jenny. "But I must see him," says May.

On May, looking at the rider and the horse, imagined the visitor the bearer of an important government despatch, and immediately retired to make the announcement to General Jackson. The old General, with his characteristic promptitude, directed his cabinet to withdraw, and the stranger to be ushered in. Young May, an elegant lad, six feet and perfectly proportioned, cap in hand, made his bow to the President.

"What is your business, young man?" asked the old hero.

"I learn, sir," said May, "that there is a vacancy in the Lieutenantcy of Dragoons, and I have rode, sir, a long distance, through mud and sleet, to ask of you the appointment."

Jackson, astonished, scanned him from head to foot, and from the scrutiny, judged that he had about him the material of a soldier. Said he, "Are you a good horseman?"

"My horse is at the gate," said young May, "see me mount and dismount."

The old General, struck with the appearance of the young man, followed him to the grounds in front of the Presidential mansion. May mounted, rode, and dismounted, as man never did before. This occurred during the Florida war. The old General asked him whether he could kill an Indian?

"Yes," said May; "kill him, by —, and eat him."

The next day May was Lieutenant of Dragoons!

[CONGO SQUARE CHARACTERS.]

"Miss Josephina," said thick, cherry-lipped-looking negro, on Congo Square, last Sunday, to one of Africa's daughters, "Josephina, will you doa nigga de anticupashun ob a Worginyan reel wid 'um?"

"I doesn't ascent to dance walgaracion dances ob dat sort, Mr. Cassus," said Miss Josephina, turning up still higher her well rounded upper lip—turning it up till it fairly tickled her nose; "I dances only de Polker!"

"Well, Miss Josephina," said Cassus, "you is a peg above de nigger's notch dere; I does n't kno de Polker dance myself; less it be what we calls de piggy." But, Miss Olympia," said Cassus, addressing another Ethiopian of the opposite sex, "p'raps you's go

through a Worginyan reel wid me, just for Emerald vegetables!"

"No, Mister Cassus," said the romantic Roxina, "I dances notin but de Missouri."

"De what?" said Cassus, opening still wider his globose optics.

"De Missouri, Mister Cassus, ob course!" repeated Roxina, emphatically.

"Den you dances de Missouri, does you?" said Cassus, "well, I drinks de Mississippi, so I tanks you aint far ahead ob dia child here. But I sees how it is with you and Miss Josephina; you goes in for buildin' up de modern definition ob nigger society, but I goes in for de old fashioned break down. Nigger," said he, addressing the old banjo player, "gin us 'Natchez under de hill,' and I goes it 'longe.' And away went he with it with a perfect loose."

N. O. D.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 31.

Sales of most of the arrivals of Cotton since our last, made at 8 3-4, and we may now quote that as the going price, and considerable sold. Flour very scarce, and sales made from wagons as high as \$6.00. But little Peach or Apple brandy—*North Carolinian*.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—October 31.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 11,476 bales, at 8 to 10 cents.

Rice.—Sales 2300 tierces old and new, at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 c.

Rough Rice.—Sales about 16,000 bushels, at 90 cents to \$1.

Bacon.—The market has been quiet during the week, owing to the very limited supply we have; in fact, with the exception of two or three parcels sold to arrive, on terms not made public, nothing has been done.

Lard.—This article has also become scarce, in consequence of which, holders have realized advanced rates. Several small lots have changed hands at prices ranging from 7 3-4 to 8 1-4 c., and there are those who are asking 8 1-2 c. for a prime article.

Coffee.—On Tuesday upwards of 1200 bags of old Rio were sold at auction, at prices ranging from 7 1/2 to 7 7/8; chiefly from 7 1/4 to 7 5/8 to 8 1/16; and 200 bags new green Cuba.

Molasses.—There was also an auction sale on Tuesday, of Cuba molasses. About 1620 hds. sold at 16 3-4 and 17c., the bulk at the latter figure, and a small lot in lbs. and bbls. at 21 and 22 c. per gallon.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—Oct. 22.

Sales of 800 bales cotton at previous prices; 45 lbs. sugar at 6 cts.; molasses 28 cents; rice 54 lbs. at 16 cts.; flour 30 lbs. at 24 cts.; Ohio and Illinois flour \$5; corn 67 cts.; prime pork \$20; 14,000 lbs. bacon sides at 4 7-8c.; prime beef \$7.50.

NEW YORK MARKET.—October 31.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, \$3 50
do Newbern, \$3 50
Spirits Turpentine, 49 a 52
Tar, 2 00 a 12 1/2
Rice, per cwt. 3 75 a 4 62

Naval Stores.—Since the advance obtained on the receipt of favorable news by the Caldonia, Turpentine has been rather quiet, steadily, with some sales at \$3 50 per 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has not been so active at the advance previously noticed, (say 9 cents per gallon since the arrival of the steamer,) and in some instances sales have been made at 9 cents per gallon, having been principally at 49 a 50 cents, cash, and 51 a 52, 4 mos. We notice sales of 1000 lbs. North Country Rosin at 55 cents, delivered; and small lots of Tar, for home use, \$2 12 1/2 per barrel.

Rice.—The market since our report of Saturday last has been languid, with a decline on middling and inferior parcels of about 12 1-2 cents per 100 lbs., while the primest descriptions would command previous rates. Holders are disposed to realize on their old and inferior parcels. The entire sales of the week amount to 950 lbs. at \$3 62 1/2 for inferior and old crop, to \$4 62 1/2 for some of the best at market, all cash.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, NORTH WATER STREET, November 5th, 1846.

I AM not in the habit of appearing in the public journals by my own consent, but I now find that I am compelled to come forward in justification of my character, on account of an article published in the Wilmington Commercial, edited by Loring & Stringer, headed "Commitment."

"The Commercial" seems to wish to cast some reflection on my character by the manner of his publication, in saying that "Mr. J. R. Shine was found in the store of Mr. J. Wessel, a Dutchman." Mr. Shine is a young man that I never had acquaintance with, and when he came into my house on last Sunday morning, in company with Mr. J. Bourdeaux, the Overseer for John Walker, Esq., I did not know him, at first, he was so much disguised; he, however, made himself known to me in a few minutes.—I then asked him where he had been; he answered, he had been with Mr. Bourdeaux, and he was going back with him. I was not aware that Mr. Shine was a fugitive, and the citizens of Wilmington were in vigilant search for him, at the time when he came into my house, Major J. Orrell was there, and he made himself known to the Major—they then conversed together for a short time, he, Mr. Shine, making his threats and showing his weapons. Mr. S. did not stay in my house longer than one hour, at the farthest.

After the posse came to my house to arrest Mr. S., and I was asked whether Mr. S. was here? I at first answered them in the negative: having been induced to do so from proper motives; but in a few minutes gave Mr. J. Morris the desired information, and advised Shine to submit peacefully, which he did. I say that I was induced to answer in the way that I did, from proper motives. I saw and knew that Shine was armed with dangerous weapons, and he said that he intended to use them if necessity required. So that, prevent, if possible, any serious consequences, I was induced to manage the matter in the safest manner to prevent the effusion of blood.

Now I leave the matter to the good citizens of Wilmington to judge whether I am right or wrong. In conclusion I would say a few words to the Commercial. One of the Editors of the Commercial thinks himself very smart when he places so much emphasis on the word Dutchman. It is a pity that he not stayed in John Land's land long enough to study history sufficiently to know the geography of nations. But the good citizens of Wilmington will find that some publications are fabulous, and I should not be surprised to find that the King of France was still alive; and I should not wonder if there was a "Telegraph" erected across the North Sea, between Germany and Great Britain, we soon should hear the news: the Dutch have taken Holland.

J. WESSEL.

[—]

4500 LBS. N. C. Bacon Hams, a very superior article, 20 kegs N. C. Land, from \$8 to 100 lbs each, strictly fat and very white.

50 lbs Canist Flour, half bbls. do.

Buckwheat in boxes, kegs and barrels, Mackarel, in kites, half-barrels and barrels, Salmon, 10 lbs. do.

Dried Apples, Dried Peaches.

Saline Salt, in bags and barrels, Sack Salt, Crashed and powdered Sugar, &c. For sale Nov. 6 [1846] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

J. ATWOOD,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,

PHOEN PHILADELPHIA,

WILL remain in town a few days; those who are desirous of their Family Portraits will please make early application. His Rooms are over Doc. Evans' Drug Store, Exchange Buildings. Nov. 6, 1846. 50¢

THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BAKES—Hams	50¢	5
Middle	7	6
Shoulders	7	6
Hog round	8	2
Wedges	65	7
BEEF—Hams	32	25
Butter	14	20
BEEF, bbl. 100 lbs.	9 00	90
prime	5 50	50
CORN, " Meal	65	70
COFFEE	8	9
COTTON	5	65
CANDLES, tallow	12	15
sperm	30	31
ADAMANTINE	22	23
FEATHERS	4	23
FLAX—Canal	6 50	7 00
PAYETTEVILLE	8 25	8
HAT, Northern, per 100 lbs	70	80
IRON	4 75	5 50
LAND	61	61
LIME, Thomaston	75	8
LUMBER—Steam mill	2	15
River, Flooding boards	2 00	9 50
wide, do	8 50	9 50
Scantling	3	4 50
Timber	3 00	8 00
MOLASSES, W. L.	18	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail	13	14 00
2, "	7 50	8 50
3, "	4 00	5
NAILS	45	50
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turp.	3 125	3 22
Virgin, dip, hard, half price	3 25	3 25
Tar,	2 15	2 15
Pitch,	75	80
Rosin		

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE!

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes publishing in the town of Wilmington, N. C., provided sufficient encouragement is offered, a paper to be called

The Temperance Sentinel.

TO BE DEVOTED TO
Temperance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, The Markets, &c. &c.

In laying this prospectus before the friends of Temperance and Morality for their sanction, we are anxious that the wish will be done for us; we can for the suppression of that great foe to human happiness—**TEMPERANCE**. If those who are desirous to see the downfall of this monster will only come forward to our support, we will endeavor to give him such thrusts as will, in time, perhaps, cause him to absent himself from our otherwise happy commonwealth.

There is at present no paper devoted to this philanthropic cause published in North Carolina, whilst there is scarcely another State in the Union within whose bounds there is not one or more papers published, devoted to the Temperance cause. Shall it be said, North Carolina cannot support a paper of this kind? For the honor of the "Old North State" I should be sorry to have it said of her. Why is it, then, that there is not an organ of this character in existence? Numerous proposals for the work have been before you, but they have all fallen to the ground for the want of sufficient encouragement to enable them to make a start. The main reason for the repeated failures, we think, may be justly attributed to the lack of interest shown towards them by the friends of the cause. Will they not listen to this appeal, and use every means within their power to prevent this proposal from sharing the same fate as its predecessors? We hope so.

Friends and Brethren in the Temperance cause! We call upon you to assist us in carrying forward the great work. We ask you to exert your efforts to procure subscribers for us. Let not this attempt fail. We believe if the friends of the cause will only come up to the work, that North Carolina not only can but will support a paper whose every effort will be put forth to exterminate that Hydra-headed monster—**TEMPERANCE**.

The evil should at once be arrested in its onward march, nor longer let it live its course—*free and untrammelled*. Its pathway is marked by the tears of the widow and the orphan. It is daily bringing our friends and fellow-citizens to—what?—*A Drunkard's Grave?* Yea, verily! Some of the most gifted men in our land have been cut down in the very height of their brilliant careers—numbers of our young men who have given early evidences of talent, and have been looked upon by a fond father or a doting mother, as one who was destined to a high place in the hearts of their fellow-citizens, have had all their buds of promise nipped by the approach of this insidious foe—a foe who is no respecter of persons, but treats all who tamper with him alike, and brings them to an untimely and dishonored grave. When we look around us and see the ravages which intemperance is making throughout the length and breadth of our land, we should rise up as one man and never cease to call on our efforts until we have banished this tyrant from our otherwise happy land.

To the Brothers in the Temperance Order, of Rechabites, both here and abroad, we affectionately appeal for support.

As the Organ of the Order in this State, we will do every thing for its advancement that can be done. The blessed principles of our Order call upon us to exercise **BENEVOLENCE and CHARITY**—*Temperance, Fortitude and Justice*. These distinguished virtues and excellencies it will be the primary object of **TAX SENTINEL** to inculcate upon the minds and hearts of its readers. In its columns, the Rechabites will ever find their great objects and interests faithfully advocated and zealously supported.

In addition to its advocacy of Temperance, **TAX SENTINEL** will contain a great variety of interesting and useful matter, such as **MORAL TALES, POETRY, ESSAYS, ANECDOTES, &c. &c.**, and no pains will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage not only of the Members of the Order and the friends of Temperance, but of the reading public generally.

A weekly report of the **Wilmington Markets**, together with the Markets of other places connected with it in point of trade—*Arrivals and Departures*—*Vessels* to and from this port, together with every thing of interest which transpires both here and abroad, will find a place in the columns of the **Sentinel**.

And though last, but not least, the **LADIES** will ever, we trust, find it a welcome companion to the parlor or boudoir. No article will ever find a place in its columns which can tend, in the remtest degree, to raise a blush upon the cheek of the most fastidious.

The **SENTINEL** will be published weekly on a Royal sheet at \$2 per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. We will issue the first No. as soon as we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant us in the undertaking. We hope our friends will not let us wait long.

As a native-born son of the "Old North State," we call upon our fellow-citizens to extend to us that support which is our due. As a son of New Hanover, we ask of our fellow-countrymen to come forward and sustain at least one paper in their county which will be conducted by a native-born Wilmingtonian. Having dwelt among you from my infancy up, I think I have a right to demand of you that support which I shall use every exertion to merit.

Its cheapness should induce every one to subscribe, and lend us a helping hand to establish a paper of this kind in Wilmington. It will contain the same kind of news as the **Markets**, &c., and the **Local Events**, &c. &c. We trust that will be a sufficient inducement to our country friends to give us a large circulation in the surrounding counties.—And to the friends of the cause in other portions of the State we affectionately appeal for aid.

WILLIAM J. YOPP.

October 23d, 1846.

* Editors throughout the State will confer a favor on us by giving the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, and calling the attention of their readers to it. W. J. Y.

BENSON'S WASHING MACHINE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST LABOR SAVING MACHINES EVER INVENTED.

A lad 12 years of age, can wash, with this machine, as fast and far better, than ten of them thoroughly and put them to dry.

4th. There is a saving of fifty per cent. in the article of soap, by using this machine.

5th. The finest cap or hardware can be washed in this machine with perfect safety.

6th. This machine is perfectly simple and its construction, liable to get out of repair, and with careful usage will last twenty years.

Washing will at any time be done, free of charge, to satisfy the disbeliever.

The subscriber offer for sale, on liberal terms, the right of the above Machine for the town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover. Applications made to the subscribers, at Kenansville, N. C., will be promptly attended to, where the machine can be seen and examined to the satisfaction of all.

BASS & SULLIVAN.

October 16, 1846 5-3moo

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for a charter to give a Joint Stock Company power to establish a School in the vicinity of Black River Chapel, New Hanover county.

Oct. 23d, 1846.—[5-5t]

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. LAVIS.

October 16, 1846

SALT.

200 SACKS, in bushel bags, Liverpool prime, for sale by **J. WESEL**, Oct. 16, 1846—5t. Water street.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and of which no prosperity, no adversity can suffice us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress;—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of the **abolition** clauses from the newspaper press. To this decision we chearfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a high power—that of the people; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by their patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inexorably devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper as usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have had no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of itself. All the profits of the "Union" have been devoted to its production! We hope so.

Friends and Brethren in the Temperance cause! We call upon you to assist us in carrying forward the great work. We ask you to exert your efforts to procure subscribers for us. Let not this attempt fail. We believe if the friends of the cause will only come up to the work, that North Carolina not only can but will support a paper whose every effort will be put forth to exterminate that Hydra-headed monster—**TEMPERANCE**.

The evil should at once be arrested in its onward march, nor longer let it live its course—*free and untrammelled*. Its pathway is marked by the tears of the widow and the orphan. It is daily bringing our friends and fellow-citizens to—what?—*A Drunkard's Grave?* Yea, verily! Some of the most gifted men in our land have been cut down in the very height of their brilliant careers—numbers of our young men who have given early evidences of talent, and have been looked upon by a fond father or a doting mother, as one who was destined to a high place in the hearts of their fellow-citizens, have had all their buds of promise nipped by the approach of this insidious foe—a foe who is no respecter of persons, but treats all who tamper with him alike, and brings them to an untimely and dishonored grave. When we look around us and see the ravages which intemperance is making throughout the length and breadth of our land, we should rise up as one man and never cease to call on our efforts until we have banished this tyrant from our otherwise happy land.

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These remedies are all of pure **Vegetable** composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles G. Rhinehardt's PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for **HERNIA**.

Dr. J. T. Schonwald, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

WEHOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington, and in its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofuls, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

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